### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

### CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT **CERTIFICATION FORM**

### SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

### 0710008, 0710022, 0710029

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report	
X	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	
	Advertisement in local paper	
	X On water bills	
	Other State of the Control of the Co	
	Date customers were informed: <u>\@ard_a2c_/201</u> O	
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:  Date Mailed/Distributed://	
X	CCR was published in local newspaper.(Attach copy of published CCR & proof of publication)	
	Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette	
	Date Published: 5 / 27 / 2010	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
	Date Posted:/	
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:	
	www	
<del></del>		
CERTI	FICATION	~
public v	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information ed in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided bublic water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.	
	Davis, President	Sandara Sandara
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print)  6 1 2 1 2010	ψ
Signat		ယ္သ

Signature

### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessment

### ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessment

## ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 -- moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

#### Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Assoc.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally

# Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	By-Prod	ucts					,
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.70	1.55	1.70	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	nts							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.37	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its (Lead	d and C	opper)				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water	Definitions
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goa	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.
MRDL - Maximum Residual	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that
Disinfection Level	addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximun	n Permissible Level

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

## Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
and the second s	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.37	1.10	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	its							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water		nples eding L	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source ge from
Inorganic Contaminar	its (Lead	d and C	opper)					nof
Conner (nnm)	13	1.3	0.2		)	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systèms:

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	ts (Leac	d and C	opper)				47
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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<b>Definitions</b>	
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	The second
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	ing manasas manas ing manasas manas
close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	Transplanting Comments
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	st <sup>reet Ad</sup>
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	
health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	al 18 tross
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence	e that
addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	! Gi
	√ems;
Permissible Level	
	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbia microbial contaminants.  The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Unit Descriptions		emis,
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable	And Proceedings and Associated Associated
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded	

## Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

## 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Your		111	Sample		
District of the American	MRDLG		Water	Low	High	Date		113
Disinfectants & Disinf				1 00	4 00	2009	No	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.80	1.00	1.80	2009		Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids}	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	By Product of drinking water
(ppb) TTHM{Total Trihalomenthane	0	80	9.0	N/A	N/A	2009		chlorination By-Product of drinking water chlorination
(ppb)								
Inorganic Contaminar						T		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal_re-
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2009	No	fineries runoff from waste batteries & paints Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
		40		<b>11/</b> 0	N1/A	0000	<b>A</b> 1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
								Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
								Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.8	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug
								factories
Synthetic Organic Co.	ntamina	nts incl	udina P	esticide	s and F	lerbicides	<u> </u>	je Wum
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	211 (31
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Exce	nples eding L	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source paints
Inorganic Contaminar	its (Lea	d and C	opper)		) <del>                                     </del>			Laborator de la constitución de la
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	(	)	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
		45				NI -	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	(	J	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems:  Erosion of natural deposits
Important Drinkin	g Water	Definiti	ons	L				1
MCLG - Maximum Contamina				minant in	drinking w	ater below w	hich there is	s no know or expected
Level Goal		risk to he	alth. MCL0	Gs allow for	or a margi	n of safety.		
MCL - Maximum Contaminan	t	The highe	est level of	a contam	inant that	is allowed in	drinking wa	ter. MCLs are set as
Level								nt technology.
AL - Action Level		1	entration o ents which				ed, triggers	a treatment or other rug
TT-Treatment Technique								it in drinking water. ্যুট প্রেয়
MRDLG - Maximum Residual		1		-				known or expected risk to
Disinfection Level Goal			1RDLGs do contamina		ct the ben	efits of the us	se of disinfe	ctants to control microbial
					er is convincing evidence that			
Disinfection Level		addition o	of a disinfe	ctant is ne	cessary fo	or control of r	microbial co	
MNR - Monitored Not Regula								
MPL - State Assigned Maxim			el					
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l ( <b>p</b> ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )					i		4 *14*	
ppb - Parts per billion, or								on, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pci/L - Picocuries per liter  ND - Not detected						NA - not ap	plicable	uired, but recommeded

occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Short	Coleman Park Water Association
	ATTN: Ricky Davis. President
	PO Box 87; 305 W Eastport Street
	luka, MS 38852
	Phone: 662-424-0017
	Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

### **Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this tabl. if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI	٠,
TISHOMINGO COUNTY	ľ

In Vol	No42	Dated	7.7	20 ./.0
In Vol	No			
In Vol	No	Dated		
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### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

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Where does my water come from

(D. 807 10008 - Water consists of two (2) wells, one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gorde Pumping Aquifer and one pumping from the Gorde Pumping and Aquifer and one pumping from the Condition

Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessme

ID 80710029 - Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is grawn from the Tannessee River
West #710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment.

Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessmen Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessmen

ID 807190XZ - Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Peleozoi Aquiler and one drawing from the Fort Payno Chert Aquiller

Well 8 710000-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been competed for our public valvet system to determine the overall susceptibility of stiding sources of communication. A report containing gleaded information on how the susceptibility of elementations were made has been furnished to our public values of system and as a makes for wong at our office upon request, is determinablent were made has been furnished to our public values of system and as a makes for wong at our office upon request. Is

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water

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How can I get involved?

Our beaft metal-monthly on the first Tuesday right of each month at 7:00 pM at the Tahomingo County Electify Power Association Special Recent. We allowings at locationers who highe any opportune organization is meet with us. Dur Association conducts its annual memberable meeting on the first Tuesday right in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Teacher Plant. This is a very important intention in which or the surface when treatment of the plant. This is a very important intention in which or the plant. This is a very important underline on which or the plant. This is a very important underline on which or the plant of the plant o

Important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

## Short Coleman Park Water Association ATIN: Ricks Paris President PO Pox 97, 905 W Eastport Street lusts MS 38952 Phone: UUZ-424-0017

dditional Information for Lead present, elevated levels of lead can cau

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Conservation Tip Did you know that the

Od you show that threader ages, 13. (household use: approximately 300 gapons threader periody? Loudy; there are many necessary and conserve vego; "New you form of the least semy nation of the root; "For conserve vego; "New you form of the least semy nation of the root; "For conserve vego; "New you form;" I have shown on "S modes above code; of the given of vego; and recommend to up to 20 gapons for a both. Then the facuse of these abovemes of the period of the

The lattice before fall at the dipolating water contaminants that we described during the calendary pair of this report. The presegundaminants in the water doct and increasing indicate that the water poore a facility risk. Operating the daily is this said. If from saiding done in the calendary are of the report. This EPA and the State requires us to monitor for central this said.

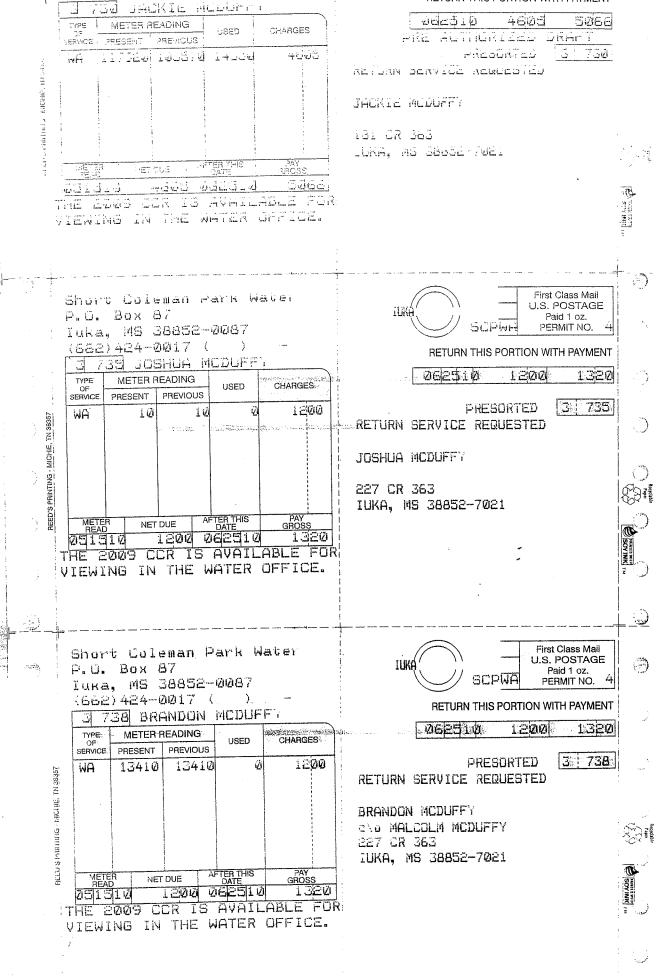
Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008
2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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isinfectants & Disinfe	tion By	Prod	170	1,55	170	2009	No	Mater approve used in white
A5 (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	6.0	NA	NA	2007		By Product of sireling water photoaction
	200	2000			100 PM	20065.0	The Carlo	Discharge of driving wastes; Discharge from
organic Contaminant trum (ppm)	3	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	1	matal refrience. Erosion of natural deposits.
trate (measured as troger) (ppm)	10	10	0.37	NA	N/A	2009	No	Fuend from Peritor user. Leaching from septic tanks, sevenge. Expains of commit deposits
inte (measured as	1	1	0.05	NA	NVA	2009	No	Russell from Serializer unter: Leaching from Septic tards, Services Erospon of natural deposits
arogen) (ppm) elenium (ppb)	50	50	1.78	N/A	NA	2006	No	Discharge from personners and metal reference. Eroscon of natural deposits. Discharge from motes
Contaminanta (unita)	MCLG	4	Yout	100		E A	Sample Date	1,227
norganic Contamina Copper (ppm)	ta (Lea	d and	Copper 0.06	Ť	0	No	2008	Correspo of household psycholog systems. Erospot of natural caposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	++	+	0	No	2008	Company of household planning systems. Erosion of natural deposes
			4		28.8			1
Important Orthible MCLG : Mandmum Conta- Level Goal MCL: Masonin Contain evel AL : Accon Level TIT Treatment Technique MRDLG : Masonin in Disniectural Toyal Goal	nani esidual	The h	ighest level to the MC concentration on centration of the concentration	LGs as LGs as tion of a which a w cess inte drinking Gs do no amusants	polamina feasible i contamin rater syst inded to r water dis- os reflect	nt that is at using the beant whech, em must to educe the niectent be the benefits	owed in distance of the control of t	ch there is no know or expected spainty water. MCLs are set as a reasonal technology. In figure a released to other organization containing water premise no known or expected pick for it of dismirchanis to control macrobial years. There is commoning evidence that of microbial contaminants, and or microbial contaminants, and of microbial contaminants, and of microbial contaminants.
MRDL - Maximum Re Disinfection Level MNR - Monitored Not MPL - State Assigned	Transisted	addi	tion of a	CISKITEC	lant is n	ECERTRIAL	or contro	of microbial contaminants
Unit	escripi	ions	(Mar log/	,	Ŧ			maken, of maligrams per hier (mg/l)
prior Processing per in NO - Not detected	at (a mai	sure of	EOD BLOCK	*		NR - L	lodoring no	x required, but recommeded

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

risinfectants & Disinf	ection E	<i>y.P1</i> 00	1.10	0.37	1.10	2009		Water additions used to control microbas
AAS Planecetic Acids)	0	60	6.0	N/A	NA	2008	No	By Product of drewing relation choramican
norganic Contamina arium (ppm)	115	2	0 009	N/A	NγA	2006	No	Discharge of disting mastes, Discharge from metal rehnerge, Erosion of national deposit
Sadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corroson of gatestated pipes, Espaish of satural deposts; Discharge from metal reforms funod from waste batteres and perms
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	NA	N/A	2005	No	Oscharge from sizel and pulp mile. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitraje (massured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	NA	NIA	2009	No	Atmost from Sendares uses. A eaching from septic lands, Sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
Ninte (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA	NIA	2009	No	Runof from Senice/ USES: Learning from septic tends, sewage, Ergson of neural deposes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	NA	2005	No	Oscharge from perceipts and matel economics. Ecosion of natural deposits. Coucharge from mores.

nts (Onlts) sed Co Contaminants (LS	of and Copped)	0 1	No   20	08 Company	of novsetold plu natural deposits	mbing systems	
m) 13	13 02			ha comic	of bousehold pe	ambasa kyalema	
- P	15 10	0	No 2	TO SERVICE !			
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No serie	owner.	ench there is	rija s. / Prase na know or sky	ected	
nant DrinklogiWat Jumpin Contaminant		aminant in drake LGs allow for a m	g water below argin of splety	in drinking wa	er MCLs are	uel 03	1
omun Contaminani	11 LFG TAN MISSES SATURAL	a familia una	NO THE DESI BY		- weatment of	ouner.	
n Level	The concentration	ch a water system	must follow uce the level t	a contamina	e to drinking wi	etled risk to	
nent Technique Maximum Residu	The concentration requirements who A required packer    The level of a druments   The level of a druments    The level of a druments   ARDI Garacrobial contains	nking water disini s do not reflect the	benefite of th	use of disird	ectania to come	g evidence that	-
lon reserve			allowed in dri essary for co	utiol of wice	Numernoo larg	ents	그)
Maximum Residual tion Level Agnitored Not Regul tiate Assigned Maximum	lated Cormissible L	evel		- Carrier 197		A CONTRACTOR	
			osm. Parl	per majors of	magrams per l	ser (1992)	
Paris per blands, or fluc Paris per blands, or fluc Propounds per logs (a.s.	COMMUNICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		NR - MOLO	AND HELD CON	hur recommen	ed	
	Short Cole	man Par Pwsid	# 0710029		01 E		
	2009 W/	ATER QU		A 100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100	da carolin		
ntamipanta (uplia)	MCIA MCI-	Response				A SHAPE TO	
elnfectents & Disir	fection By-Produc	1.80 1.00	180 . 200	NO .	Weset appoint v		
lorine (ppm)	1 1 1	50 NA	N/A 200	9 No	By Product of 61 Characters	okung water.	ales .
A5 (Haloscens Acute) b)	1 20	90 NA	N/A   205	9 No	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	ryderg water chigre	Control of the
HPM10m) 100 stables and	10000		N/A   20	9 No	Discharge of the	nong wasses, Dech Erosson of natural	deposes
pb) iorganic Contemin enum (ppm)	3   3	0 003 NIA 0 0002 NIA	10 miles	09   NO	Compaign of 8		natel se
admium (ppm)	0.005 0.005			109 No	Eceres turos	m sizel and pulp me	10 pass
Chromium (ppm)	01 01	0 002 N/A		009 No	Elesion of the	erikter user: Leach sewage, Eroson of	ion Morn
Nitrate (measured a	10 10	020 NA			0400043	tanamet undf	35 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Nurogen) (ppm) Nurse (measured a	5 1 1	0 05 N/A	NIA	009 .) No	Leaching In	nto al deposits	ended Street
Milrodeul (Marri	50 50	, D Q52 N/	NA T	2009 N	reforetes.	rosion of natural Co	
Selenium (ppb)		100	A N/A	2009	o packarge	trom most from sectionics, gi om are processing	LES, BOD LESS, Brug
Thailjum (opb)	05 2				factores.		2000
Comballe Organ	tic Conteminants I 200 20	ncluding Pesti	ides and He A N/A	2008	No Runoff for	o bemode used o	
		T YOU !	58/00/40		mple Jade	Types	100
Contaminante	·****	Water	AL AL	**************************************	24.50	o of household plus	noing system
Inorganio Con	teminante (Lead er	3 01	0 5		Erosen	o of household plus	mbing system
Copper (ppm)		15 4	0		Erosion	of name of	30.3
Lead (opt)	Orinking Water Dr	efinitions	nar4 in distaining	ester below with	on theirs is no link	e of expected	
MCFG - NYMAL IL	Contaminant co						
IACA - Masomeric Level		gas to the section of	s concaminant s	they a excesse			
AL - Accordance	ethodus .	required process	nanded to reduce	e the level of B lent below which	shere is no know	to country wishaping	1
MRDLG Mace	um Resoval el Goal	reach MRDLGs of	nol reflect tire I	coard to droke	walst Thera	curreng errence nuris	uha).
MRDK Maxette		The highest area of addition of a grants	Cave of Uncerty	of for countries of	merobal contam		12.53 193
Daniecton Lt. MNR - Monton	nd Hot Regulated  Supred Maximum Perma  Unit Description  out bottom or microgra-					A Mediama balig	or (novi)
POD PAGE	Unit Description per botton, or microgra- ures per iter is measu-	ne per tier (ug/)		NA - NA	gol cable	d but recommede	



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